# NEW YORK HERALD

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#### AMESEMENTS TO-MORROW.

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### QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1878. IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To

insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they he handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its e.cinity to-day will be fair, partly sloudy and cool. To-morrow the indications become less favorable, with rising temperature.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was less active and prices were fairly steady Gold was easy all day at 100%. Governmen bonds were firm. States dull and railroads lower. Money on call lent at 6 a 7 per cent.

THE BOOK TRADE sale prices were somewhat better vesterday.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the new loan come in slowly, only sixty thousand dollars yesterday.

According to the consular reports there is splendid opening for our merchants in the South of Africa.

THE RESULT in Rhode Island gives the President immense satisfaction. It is a great victory for the administration.

THE DIES of the new dollar have been received in San Francisco; the mint is preparing to put on its full force, and the bounnza kings are hauling in their silver mountains. POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY has been treated

rather shabbily by his fellow democrats on the Appropriation Committee. They have cut down his estimates three and a quarter millions. DIVERS HORRIBLE BEASTS Were the chief

afflictions of ancient Babylon. An avalanche bogus tax clams threatens to destroy modern city of the name on Long Island.

AN EXCITING RUN of twelve miles yesterday wound up the season's sport of the Queens County Hunt. The attendance at the remion was very large and the utmost enthusiasm was

DOORKEEPER POLK was turned out for appointing too many democrats. In Ohio the democrats in the Legislature propose to eject the warden of their Penitentiary for appoint-

AT WASHINGTON yesterday the government was in the hands of the porters and subordinate clerks. Every official of the least consequence, except Mr. Sherman and Mr. Evarts, who is out West, was at a steamboat launch.

MR. BERGH falls back upon a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as his warrunt for stopping the mail. The Court, however, was not centemplating hane horses or their drivers when the decision in question was

As THE PORTSMOUTH, with goods for the Paris Exposition, was steaming into Havre vesterday, the Wyoming was leaving our port on the same mission. The latter vessel carries out the great engine which is to drive the machinery of the Exposition.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE cannot see any evidence of the decline of John Wesley's Church It declares that while the population of the country has increased only ninety per cent the Methodist Church membership has increased one hundred and forty per cent.

THE NOVEL SPECTACLE of a fight between a Texan buil and a lioness was witnessed yesterday at San Antonio. The horns of the former animal proved too much for the lioness, but as the latter was old and baif starved the victory for his bullship was not very great. The lion is announced to appear on the scene to day to

THE WEATHER.—The centre of lowest pressure

continues in the region of Nova Scotia, and a general barometric rise takes place westward and southward with about an equal gradient. The highest pressure east of the Rocky Mour tains is in the Platte Valley. It is almost as high south of Florida. Indications of anothe full of the barometer in the Northwest are grow ing stronger. The winds in that region have commenced to increase in force from the southward, and the general alignment of the isobars shows a tendency toward a decrease of pressure. Rain fell yesterday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley and the Eastern States, but nowhere in excess. Cloudiness prevails in the Northwestern and Northeastern districts. Temperatures have risen in the Middle and South Atlantic States and in the Southwest and West. They are almost unchanged in the other districts. The wind directions vary from north to west, except in the Platte and Missouri valleys, where they are southerly. The weather in New, York and its vicinity to-day will be fair or partly cloudy and cool. To-morrow the indications will become less favorable, with rising le Christianity Declining?

Readers of the HEBALD must have noticed in yesterday's issue a synopsis of an apparently sensational article prepared by the historian Froude for the International Review, of this city. In that article he makes a series of propositions which, we suppose, he holds to be proved by his handling of them. They are (1) that the present state of religious opinion throughout the world is extremely critical; (2) that theologians no longer speak with authority ; (3) that those who uphold orthodoxy canno agree on what ground to defend it ; (4) that materialism all over Europe is respectfully listened to when it affirms that the claims of revelation cannot be maintained; (5) that the existence of God and of a future state, the origin of man, the nature of conscience and the distinction between good and evil are all open questions; (6) religious opinion is moving with increasing speed along a track which it will never retrace and toward issues infinitely momentous. Fortunately for the present generation of Americans and Englishmen Mr. Froude prophesies that they will pass away before the inward change will show itself in marked external symptoms and that at present none of those symptoms are apparent. And yet we doubt not Mr. Froude writes lugubriously for English and American readers on the propositions given herewith.

We have a few comments to make on those propositions severally, believing that they fairly represent the tenor of the entire article of the eminent writer named. And first, it is qvident that he falls into the common errors of writers of his class in confounding "religious opinions" with religion. There is a marked distinction between the two, as a little reflection will convince any thoughtful person. Religion itself is a question of fact rather than of opinion. The outward forms of religion may change and the opinions concerning them vary, while the facts which bind religion to the human soul or the soul to God remain intact. Religious opinions may tremble without placing religion itself in a critical position. The statement is rather vague, too, in its application to the world. He does not tell us whether he means the Christian religion or the religions of the world that are thus critically placed. We assume, however, that the former is meant, and therefore admit that while religious opinion is in a critical position religion itself is as firm and unshaken as a rock.

Mr. Froude's second proposition is a half truth only. Theologians no longer speak with the authority of the fathers or the apostles, but they speak, nevertheless, with authority within their respective ranges of thought, so far as their utterances are consistent with the common sense and common sentiment of the masses. And here it is safer to trust the average scholarship of the age on theological and doctrinal questions than the extreme opinions of a few eminent men. Take, for example, the recent utterances of Canon Farrar and Mr. Beecher on future punishment. The average scholarship of England and America has strongly condemned and effectually disproved both. And, indeed, these two eminent preachers have publicly and to a great extent modified their first statements of this doctrine. In the ancient sense of the term we have very iew theologians among us to-day. Religious literature is read more or less by nine-tenths of the English-speaking population of the globe, and all the cardinal doctrines of the Bible are known and understood now before the theologian appears in the comm nity. The secular and religious press often precede the preacher, so that there is no reason now, as there was in the olden time. that theologians should speak with authority, unless it be with that of a "Thus saith the Lord." This kind of authority is as needful now as ever-indeed, we believe

We should like to have orthodoxy defined

before we defend it. If Mr. Froude or any one else thinks that the "religious opinions" which he refers to are synonymous with orthodoxy he and they are mistaken. We judge from his third and fourth propositions that he includes in "orthodoxy" the old opinion that the world was made in six literal days of twenty-four hours each, that as the Richmond, Va., astronomer, Jasper, declares, the "sun do move" and the earth stands still, and other opinions which both religion and science have long ago outgrown. But he is grievously at fault when he affirms that the existence of God, of a future state, the origin of man, the nature of conscience and the distinction between good and evil are open questions to any considerable extent. It may be true that materialism is respectfully listened to when it speaks on these points, but Mr. Tyndall's prayer test and Professor Huxley's lectures in this city are pertinent illustrations, within easy remembrance, of the weight which materialism carries with average scholars in Europe or America. A respectful hearing was given to Colonel Ingersoll in this city by persons who admired his wit and laughed at his caricatures of religion, but did not believe a word he spoke. So that "respectful hearing must not be confounded with belief. The origin of man is the only prominent religious question to-day on which scientists and theologians are not agreed. The special point being whether man was created upright by God or was evolved from some bioplasm. Professor Virchow, a German scientist, is the latest antagonist of the evolution theory, and Joseph Cook, of Boston, on the scientifictheological side gives us sufficient margin for a special creation of man by a personal Creator. Not only the average but the highest scholarship in England and America is agreed on the questions which Mr. Froude thinks are still open. With us, at east, the distinction between good and bad is not an open question. For even our criminals, from the highest to the lowest. recognize the distinction, and our judges and lawmakers keep it in mind while the common sentiment of the community condemns the one and applauds the other.

That religious opinion is moving on toward momentous issues is grandly true, but not toward the issues that the historian would have us infer-namely, materialistic. The world's thought is becoming clearer, city, such pleasant scenery by the way and the law of 1875, and must be clothed with

its light purer, and its understanding of the character and work God more perfect. The literature of the day shows this. The questions that occupy the greatest attention of mankind in this age are those that relate to moral and spiritual things. The books that are published and sell best are of this character. Art takes a similar direction, and the pictures and engravings that are most in demand are those that express some religious idea or sentiment. If we go into the homes of the masses of this or any other community in the land we shall not find the works of Paine or Rousseau or Voltaire in the libraries or on the shelves of the people. We will not find the licentious productions of French artists on their walls. The ethics of American society have not yet fallen to the level of this class of literature or art.

And yet underlying these propositions of the English historian there is a great truth of current experience and observation. Religion or Christianity does not occupy the strongholds in human hearts which it once did. The Bible is not held in such high estimation as it once was. The doctrines which it teaches are not as firmly believed as they were in other days, and the ministry of the Church fails to command the reverence-may we say, respect-which it once had. There are reasons for this. The basis of church work has changed considerably within half a century. Ministers no longer go out after the multitudes as Christ and His disciples did. They are content in their pleasant gatherings to discuss the question, How to reach the masses, but they are very willing to leave the reaching of them to other agencies Church officials no longer make the salvation of the people among whom they build houses of worship the goal of their endeavors. Religion is too dainty and high priced to-day for the masses to have or enjoy t. It was once the glory of the Church that the poor had the Gospel preached to them, but now it is the rich who are thus cared for, and if our churches develop the club idea during the next twenty-five years in the ratio that they have in the past quarter of a century the poor will be obliged to go to the mountain sides or the seashores, where Jesus and Paul found them in their day, to receive the comforts and consolations of religion. No wonder, then, that while the Church is shut in, as it were, in its club house, infidelity and scepticism make such headway among those who are on the outside. Sumptuary laws cannot take the place of hard, faithful work for Christ, and until churches and ministers understand and realize this, and act on it more fully and freely than they have done, religious opinion, if not religion itself, will hold a critical position as one of the great forces of civilization in the world.

### Another Quintuple Herald.

The demands of our advertisers call again to-day for a quintuple HERALD, this being the sixth paper of that extraordinary size which we have issued on consecutive Sundays since March 1. Eighty-two columns of advertisements are laid before our readers this morning, affording useful information to those who have wants to supply, and indicating a busy spring season. In this comprehensive directory persons may find just what they equire, without trouble, whether they are buyers or sellers, landlords or tenants, employers or employés. With column after HERALD have no need to undergo the labor through a large city for what they require, but can select such places as they believe will suit them and confine their examination to those. The same is true of all other wants, so that the quintuple Herald is in fact a most valuable paper to the public independent of its news, which is never allowed to suffer in consequence of a pressure of advertising. The toreign and domestic news of the day, the special cable and home telegraphic despatches, the correspondence, local intelligence, editorial comments, shipping, financial and every description of news are always to be found in full in the HERALD, no matter how many columns may be filled by our advertisers. Our principle is to supply space for all, so that our readers, in addition to a useful business directory, get in the enlarged HERALD an exhaustive supply of the latest news from every part of the

world. Reckless Blasting and Public Safety. The frequency of accidents resulting from reckless blasting in the uptown sections of New York calls for the summary punishment of all persons found violating the law regulating such dangerous work. Although a contractor is entitled to certain privileges when engaged in carrying out a public improvement, these do not embrace the right of bombarding dwelling houses and striking down the residents at their own doors with masses of rock. In the latest case of reckless blasting a woman has been terribly injured by the fragments of rock that were thrown over a hundred yards y the explosion. If the police and the magistrates do not combine their efforts to check careless blasting in New York, by arresting and severely punishing every offender, the upper part of the city may as well be abandoned by its residents until all the blasting to be done there is completed.

# Coaching.

We may look forward to a pleasant season in the fashionable sport of coaching. The roads out of town will probably soon witness many pleasant excursions of the handsome turnouts which have come to form such a feature of metropolitan outdoor life. Our local organization will shortly be putting forth its programme, and several jolly parties are already being arranged. Among these is one of a journey across the State of New Jersey to Philadelphia by coach. The trip is to be made with pine changes of horses on the road and a halt fifty-five miles out at Princeton for luncheon, the journey to be completed in time for dinner at the Quaker City. This looks as though our amateur whips were beginning to feel that amount of confidence in themselves which begets large undertakings. With so many good roads out of the

cheer and comfortable quarters for man and beast are obtainable, we may hope to see plenty of similar excursions through the season, the handlers of the ribbons continuing, meanwhile, the shorter but no less pleasurable local drives to keep their dexterity up to the mark.

#### Roumania.

How would North Germany have dealt with any minor German State which, at the moment of the great war of 1870-or at any other important crisis in the creation of the military unity of the German people-had capered over its exclusive rights in a way to endanger the great result, or to encourage a common enemy with the hopes that might result from such apparent division? All who have observed the resolute purpose and directness with which every step that led to the creation of the German Empire was taken will comprehend how promptly and entirely that spirit would have been stamped out; and the world would have regarded the result with complacency, because there can be no doubt that a great assertion of the existence and power of the German people is to be a permanent advantage to Europe, and if the fact was good and desirable, whatever act was necessary for its realization was also good and desirable. In the conflict for the emancipation from Moslem rule of the Christian people of Southeastern Europe Roumania assumes toward the head of this great movement just such an attitude as Baden or Würtemberg would have assumed toward Prussia if either of those States had threatened to resist the passage of German troops over their soil until some minor quarrel with Prussia had been adjusted. Roumania has threatened this resistance, and has fairly earned the right to be stamped out as an independent Power. In addition to its threat its sovereign now swells himself up like the bullfrog that thought he was a bull and says:-"The Roumanian army may be utterly crushed, but so long as I live it shall not be disarmed." All this is because Russia proposes to resume her sovereign rights over a piece of territory of which she was despoiled in consequence of the Crimean war-a piece of territory that Roumania should have yielded with alacrity and good grace. Roumania owes its existence as a separate State to Russia, whose protectorate, exercised while the principalities were otherwise integral parts of Turkey, protected their people from the worst features of Moslem tyranny. Russia's last gift to the Roumanians is independence; and it should hardly have been necessary to associate with this a demand for the territory cut from the Russian Empire by which the Roumanian limits had been increased. But Roumania did not hasten to restore this illgotten property, and protests that she will fight rather than yield it. In the interest of retributive justice it is to be hoped she may have a chance.

Trifling with Life-The Penalty.

Perilous feats wherein human life is risked for public amusement always yield their percentage of fatalities. The fascination which they exercise over uncultivated audiences partly arises from the knowledge that a life is at stake-as it is in a trial for murder. Then, too, some of the audience have often a suspicion that the feat is simply a trick. It was, doubtless, between these column of houses, apartments and boarding feelings that the audience at Pawtucket, places to choose from, people who read the R. I., sat, hushed and agape, watching a woman with a rifle over her shoulder taking placed on the head of another woman on the stage. The feat had been performed by others very frequently and no harm had come of it. After a moment's pause the trigger was pressed and the woman with the apple on her head fell with a bullet in her brain upon the stage. With all their morbid anticipations probably not one of the audience looked for this dénouement, and yet that feat had been performed a thousand times with tragedy grimly waiting all the time at the wings for its "cue" to come on. Now we do not think any one will argue that performances should be permitted with "a woman to be shot dead on the stage" as one of the "attractive features." Yet when we think how close every one of these feats, when successful, is to tragedy, we may well shudder. Only think that either a variation of one-twentieth of an inch in the aim, a few grains less of powder, a few grains more of lead in the bullet or a little speck of lead in the rifle barrel, would insure the death of the human being supporting the apple. People not knowing better applaud such exhibitions; but they should all be prohibited. No man or woman has the right to put a fellow being's life in such jeopardy. Not satisfied with skill they desire to show nerve, and they do it cheaply at the risk of others. The tendency to trifle with human life has been on the increase of late in variety and circus performances; but it is only a tragedy like that at Pawtucket which can effectually direct public attention to the reality of the danger. The contrast of the two moments is terrible. The first, with its two jaunty, confident women in trunks and tights posing before an audience, half of which is riveted with morbid fascination and half with eager incredulity; the next, a terrified woman gazing at the body, huddled as it fell, on the stage, and the horror of it breaking in a great cry from the people in the house. We do not expect to see any manager in America rash enough to risk a repetition of that frightful scene.

# Continuing the Old Commission.

The report of the Assembly Railroad Committee on the subject of the completion of the entire lines of the elevated railroads as designated in their charters, and the running of night trains, shows that both the New York Elevated and Gilbert companies are ahead of the time allowed them by law in the work of construction, and proposes to refer back to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, appointed under the law of 1875, the whole subject of rapid transit, continuing such Commissioners in office until the final completion of the elevated railways and their connections. This proposal will be generally approved. But the commission must be re-created, as it is now defunct under

such choice of destinations where good power to impose such additional regulations or obligations on the roads as it may deem desirable or necessary. The interests of the people will be safe in the Commissioners' hands, as they are gentlemen of reputation and capacity. They would, no doubt, be safe also in the hands of the present managers of the elevated roads; but as railroad boards are not permanent bodies it is just as well to provide by law for those accommodations which the people have a right to receive.

### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Why does the nose of the Slav turn up? Senator Withers, of Virginia, suffers from partis

blindnoss.

Boston people invest \$10,000 a day in Pacific slope mining stocks.

A dinner was given in Paterson, N. J., last evening to Mr. George L. Cathe, recently appointed Consul to La Rochelle, France.

Postmaster General Key and his party arrived at Cedar Keys, Fia , yesterday.

A reception was given at Philadelphia last night by the Penn Club to Joseph Jefferson, the comedian

General H. W. Slocum was serenaded at Atlanta. He had been there before as commander of Sherman's right wing.

Secretary Evarts feft Washington Friday night for Omaha, Neb., to meet his son, who is en route East ward for California. A daughter of ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has

just married a young gentleman connected with the banking firm of Donahue, Kelly & Co. One of the Virginia statesmen has a new babysweet little vine, which shall grow and flourish and dorn, just like any other Virginia creeper.

Miss Emma Thursby says that it is a great mistal prolession, for either the profession or the husband

The report published in some of the newspapers to the effect that ex-Minister E. G. Squier is dead is untrue. He is in excellent health and spirits and is on-

joying scholarly leisure in Brooklyn.

Pope Lee Xill, has schipsed his illustrious predeces sor in the matter of economy. He has ordered nearly all the black horses and huge carriages, for which th Roman poutiffs have been famous, to be sold.

Joseph Foster, Captain of the Iroquois Indian La crosse Club of Causda arrived at Newport last night for the purpose of seeing Mr. S. Howland Robbins, of New York, relative to the visit of the club to New port pext August.

In the trial of Rev. A. P. Adams for heresy before the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference at Westfield, Mass., the charges against him were sus the Methodist Episcopal Church for one year.

In Germany fish are seldom broiled; they ar boiled. The size of a fish that need not be returned to the water when caught is fixed by law. Thus a salmon must be sixteen inches long, a perch five an an eel lourteen. Germans do not fish for sport.
An eld California pioneer says that the early Cali-

fornia workingman was like a blood horse, but that an interior breed has grown up. "If one of the latter knew of a situation a bundred miles away he would starve before he would seek it unless some one would pay his fare in a palace car." Ar. Bayard Taylor, the recently appointed Minister

to the Court of Berlin, will leave this port with his family on the Holsatia on the 11th inst. Mrs. Murat Halstead, accompanied by her son and daughter (family of Murat Haistend, of the Cincinnati Commer cial), and Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and family will also be passengers on the Holsatia.

General Joseph E. Johnston is short and slight, but

erect; has a short gray board and a nest style of dress. He thinks that Sherman in his reports had a marvellogs manuer of covering up his losses in a way not con Union soldier as a fighter above the Eastern man General Johnston will probably go to Congress,

The British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, bas offi cially expressed to the Secretary of State the high sense the Queen's government entertains of the houor done to the government of Canada and to Her Majes ty's representative by the courtesy shown to the General of Canada, Lord Dufferin, by the President on the occasion of His Lordship's recent visit to Washington.

# AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL-MAX PINNER'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

This young artist appeared in a formal concert of source of gratification. He was assisted by Miss Anna Drasdil, the well known contralto, and Mr. Ferdinand Dulcken, the planist. The programme was as follows:-Toccata and lugue, for organ, Bach, transcribed for piano by Tausig; sonata, op. 57 (ailegro assai, andante con moto, allegro), L. Van Buethoven, Mr. Max Pinter; "Bow Down Thine Ear, O Lord." Haendel, Mess Anna Drasdii; a, Nocturne,

Lord." Haendel, Mass Anna Drasdil; a, Nocturne, op. 27, No. 1; b, Mazurka, op. 24, No. 4; c, Polonaise, op. 53, Gnopin, Mr. Max Pinuer; a, "Etude de Couceri," b, Tarentelle, "Voursua e Napoli," Liszi, Mr. Max Pinner; "Du ling au Meinem Finger," Schumann, Miss Anna Drasdil; "Ungariache Zigeunerweisen!" (Hungariam Gipsy airs), Tausig, Mr. Max Pinner.

The method of Mr. Pinner has already been commented upon in connection with other performances, and nothing e-pecially new was developed by him yesterday that calls for special remark. He is unquestionably an excellent pianist. His purasing, however, is more geate than emphatic, and he is evidently more at home in the interpretation of dreamy nocturnes than in those forceful compositions which compensate in sound for that which they lack in antiment. His commend over the pianois well nigh perfect, at least to the ordinary understanding, and a decade or more of study has not been valuely expended in the acquisition of the art which he so happily illustrates. He is not the bost player in New York, but in the years to come he will have an opportunity of giving his rivals a lively race for the honors of the profession.

lession.

Aliss Anna Drasdil sang her selections with exquisite grace, and rarely has appeared before a New York audience is better voice. She was warmly applanded.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS. P. T. Barnum's "greatest show on earth" was thrown open to the public of New York at the hall of evidently on his mettle, and is determined to give the public semething worth seeing. He has gone to an enormous expense and added many nev attractions to his show since hast year. The programme embraces eighteen noveliles, and is highly at ractive. The equestrian department is particularly complete, and the trained horses won loud applaue in their various tricks. The Trakene stations have a wirld wise reputation, which their performance fully suttained. The birebick riding of Mas Kitty Stokes was excellent, and she displayed a great deal of pluck, afor being thrown and kicked by-her horse, to mount spin and ride around the ring. The applause that sie received showed that her courage was admired. Another woman who did an act that required considerable pluck was the one who hung to a rope by her tein and was pulled to the top of the house. Mr. Bruum was called out during the evening and made a little speech; in which he expressed his pleasure a what he had done for the public, and thanked the adience for their kind attendance. He looked very hale and hearty, and just bowed himself out of the ring in time to escape the performing bears, who were coming in. The circus was highly enjoyed by a trge addience, which laughed as heartily at the towns and at the trick mules as though they had ever seen clowns or trick mules before. at ractive. The equestrian department is particularly

A dime sacred concert at Cooper Institute to-night.

The Italian Opera Company, with Kerlogg, Roze and on the actors homeward fly" is now the favo to refrain in the vicinity of Union square.

The Thursby Concert Troupe returned to New York esterday after a successful tour in Canada and the The new American Museum has received a number

curiosities, living and dead, that are described as "Richard III," is to be played to-morrow night at to Lyric Theatre by B. J. Ford, who appounces him-

ell as the great and only colored tragedian. "Champagne and Oysters" will be reproduced at the ark Theatre to-morrow and Tuesday evening by gen. ral request and be followed by "Our Aldermen" on

he interest that attaches to this popular variety show

One can always enjoy a good laugh in the place and get his money's worth.

Miss Louisa Lesslie, a very accomplished lady, whe

has frequently appeared in public as an elecutionist will give a reading at the Presbyterian church, As

Mr. Henry D. Palmer and Mr. Horace Wall, well known in theatrical circles, sailed for Europe yester-

day in the steamer Germanic. They are intent on se curing new seusations for the next season. At Wallack's seats are being booked two works ahead, "Diplomacy" has proved to be one of the greatest dramatic successes of the season. It still contipues to be the leading sensation in London.

Heller is winding up his season here in a bleze of giory. His new necromantic programme and "Blue Beard" lecture make one of the spiciest cutertain.

The iun of the San Francisco Minstrols is always among the most quotable of street gossip. Birch and Backus say fresh and spontaneous things every night that prove them to be smoog the brightest humorists on the stage.

One of the features of the Great London Circus at

Gilmoro's Garden is a double somersault over five lephants, a camel and two horses, and again over two elephants standing on pedestals five feet high. The equestrian performances are very fine.

Joseph Holland, the third and youngest son of the

ate George Holland, has followed his brothers into the profession of their tather. He began his dramatic career at Wilmington, Del., on the 25th of March as ord Scroop in "Henry V.," with Riguold's company. This evening, at eight o'clock, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-flith atrect, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, the choirs, numbering thirty voices, will sing the celebrated "stabat Mater" of Rossini, accompanied by a luit orchestra, organ and

piano.

The Philharmonic Society gave their final concert of the season last evening at the Academy of Music. It was largely attended. The performance was the same as that given at the public rehearsat on Friday afternoon, and has been fully described in these co

Mrs. Laura Webb Richardson proposes to read at Lyric Hall on Wednesday, the 10th inst., a poem eulogistic of 'Liberty Enlightening the World," for the patriotic purpose of optilling funds for the completion of the statue which French cit.zens intend to

erect op Bedioe's Island. The Fifth Avenue Theatre, during the recent presentation of "Uncle Ton's Cabin " has been one of the most attractive of New York entertainment. The play has been cut down and improved. The jubi ec singing and the juba dances in the piantation scene

are alone worth the price of udmission. Prices at the Broadway Theatre have teen reduced. Good seats can now be had for twenty-five and filty cenis, and the best orenestra chairs for \$1. Mr. Duff will keep "The Exites" on the stage until firther an-

ing the piece to large houses in the West. If the entertainment at the Aquarium is not the best of its kind in the city it is certainly not the fault of enterprising management. This is the last week of the bronche borses, the Japanese jugglers and performing animals, who have recently drawn large houses. Next week other noveliles are prom-

The Rubens English Opera Company begins the last week at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening. The "Bohemian Giri" will be the attraction part of the week. Mme. Anna Granger Dow will make her first appearance as Arline. On Friday evening the "froubadour" will be sung with Mmes. Fritch and

On Thursday, the 25th inst., the management of Niblo's Theatro allow their employes a matince ben-eft. Both dramatic and variety talent will appear. "Leah; or, The Jewish Maiden's Wrong," is to be the feature of the present week. A play by the carious name of "Nia-for-li-ca" is in course of prepa-

The patrons of the Theatre Comique still appear to be satisfied with the "Colebrated Hard Case," and the play will be continued until further announcement, la connection with various novelties. A complimentary benefit is to be tendered to Mr. M. W. Hanley on Thursday afternoon, April 11, when all the artists of the theatre will appear. The seventeenth grand concert of Downing's Ninth

Regiment Band, consisting of fifty municiaer, se-sisted by a number of solo artists, will take place this evening at the Grand Opera House. The programme is attractive and comprises several popular scientions. The "Bohemian Giri" will be repeated tomorrow evening by Ruben's English opera company. Mesers. Tompkine and Hill's version of Wednesday evening next. This is the version which s cured such a wonderful run at Boston. The c.st the part of the Frenchman, which was there played

24th of the present month, where they propose to rest until the next season, when they will return to New York with one or two new plays that are now in course of preparation. During the last four months these artists have played in the principal cities of the United States and made "The Mighty Dollar" more tamiliar than ever both to themselves and their clien-

Mr. S. B. Mills will leave for Europe shortly before the lat of June. The concert which is to be given to him will occur this month. This affair is aiready successful, because so many friends of the great plantet have taken away from him any idea that he should They have taken most of the seats. Mills, will, of course, play the Schumann concerto, and when he is scored he will surely play his own barcarole No. 2.

At the Standard Theatre Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear on Wednesday in her attractive character, title Barelost." This will probably be followed by the "Pears of Savoy." Her engagement, which hee thus far been deservedly successful, will be succeeded by that of Mr. J. K. Emmett, who plays in a remodelled version of "Fritz," in which he has recently been zoing a handsome business in the West.

The reproduction of "Haeman's Tochter" lest week proved an immense hit at the Germania Theatre which performances were witnessed by large at diences. For this week Mr. Neuendorft announce to-morrow and Tuesday, "Das Stiftungsfest;" Wednesv. benefit of Mr. Otto Meyer, and Thursday and Friday, "Unruhige Zeiten," and on Saturday, for the benefit of Mr. H. Kadelburg, "Aschenbrö fol.

Rachel Macauley will make her first appearance in Brookiya to-morrow night in "The Mother's Secret." Among the actors who will support her are A. H. Hastings, Frank Roterts, H. A. Wenver, George Giddens, Charles H. Thompson, W. F. Owen, Emme Pierce and Alice Brooks. The setting of the play has been carefully prepared. Next week the Hon Willam F. Cody (Buffato Bill) will "rustle around" on Colenel Sinn's stage in the lurid scenes of Malo Burt's drama, "May Cooy."

# BOOK TRADE SALE.

The third day of the spring book trade sale yesterday was the best so far. The prices offered were good, fall ing little or nothing below the regular wholesale rates. The fale opened with the Roberts Bros The popular No Name Series opened the dat, and of this 100 sets of 12 volumes each were sold; of Charles Sumner's Memoir and Letters, a \$6 book, 26 copies were sold; Memoir and Letters, a \$5 book, 26 copies were sold; of the Biography of Alired de Musset, 50 copies were sold; of the Biography of Alired de Musset, 50 copies were sold; 50 sets of 6 volumes each of the Town and Country Series were sold; 90 of Jean Ingolow's poems and 10 sets of her prose, lour volumes each; 25 sets, four volumes each; 25 sets of Joaquin Miller's poems, three volumes each; 25 sets of Mamerton's Works; of Roberts' Railroad Edition of Popular Books 1,000 copies were sold; 300 of H. H.'s works; 20 sets of Susan Coolidge's Biories; 25 copies of Edgar Faucert's Fannsy and Passion, and 25 of Sanburne's Later Poems and Balinds. John G. Wells sold 250 copies of Every Man His Own Lawyer. Claxton, Remsen & Haffalinger sold a large invoice of miscellate-uts works, but not more than 25 of any one book, except their hymmals, of which they sold 350. George Routledge & Sous sold an interesting line of book, both standard and popular. G. P. Putnam's Sons soks 25 sets of the Warner sisters' novels; 250 of Cancenng in Kanuckis, by C. L. Norton; 15 sets of Van Lann's French Literature; 15 copies of Strong's new poem. Foke o' Moughine; 350 Other People's Children, 50 Badge and Todorie lituatrated; 250 Burton Experiment; 350 Seripure Club of Valley Rest; 150 literon session of the trade saic closed with the invoice of this Grand mother; 150 Dart Puzziers; 150 Doubloday's Children. Bayard Taylor's works sold well. The attention session of the trade saic closed with the invoice of this Grand mother; 150 Dart Puzziers; 150 Doubloday's Scholars, Sons with the Appletons' list, which is large and important. of the Biography of Alired de Musset, 50 copies were